



CITY OF CARDIFF.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1921

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, CARDIFF EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

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CITY OF CARDIFF.

CITY HALL,

CARDIFF,

July, 1922

*To the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Members
of the City Council of Cardiff.*

MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1921. In Circular 269 (Wales), issued by the Welsh Board of Health on 28th December, 1921, a new and abbreviated form of Report was prescribed, in order "to effect a reduction both in the time required by Medical Officers of Health for preparing the Reports, and in the cost of printing them." The present Report observes the new form. The Board proposes to call for Reports of a full and detailed character (Survey Reports) at intervals of not less than five years, the form of which has not yet been laid down.

The compilation of records is effected more accurately and expeditiously at yearly than at longer intervals, and most Medical Officers will find it convenient to prepare from year to year the more detailed records which are likely to be the basis for the returns required in Survey Reports. The Cardiff Statistics for 1921, have, therefore, been prepared in exactly the form which Dr. Walford had found to be of the greatest practical use. These statistics will be retained for Departmental purposes and for reference by any member of Council or other person desiring more detailed information than this Report contains.

I have to express my gratitude to Dr. Walford for help and advice given me both before and since his departure; and to the Staff of the Department for the cordial manner in which they have accepted the inevitable alteration of methods accompanying a change of management.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

RALPH M. F. PICKEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Section 1.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Census 1921) :—

Including inland water, foreshore and Flatholm	...	8,095 acres.
Excluding foreshore and Flatholm	... ..	6,489 „
Excluding inland water, foreshore and Flatholm	...	5,170 „
Population (Census 1921)	... ..	200,262
„ Adjusted by Registrar General to allow for temporary migration	... ..	202,700
Number of Inhabited Houses	... ..	32,918
Average Number of Persons per house	... ..	6.16
Rateable Value (October, 1921)	... ..	£1,264,921
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	... ..	£5,270

Section 2.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

			Total		M.		F.		
Births	{	Legitimate ...	4,700	...	2,428	...	2,272	}	Birth Rate (R.G.) 25.1 per 1,000*
		Illegitimate ...	172	...	90	...	82		
Deaths		...	2,452	...	1,366	...	1,086	}	Death Rate (R.G.) 11.6 per 1,000*
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth from Sepsis									... 5
" " " " " " " " from other causes									... 16
Total									... 21

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate ... 91. Illegitimate ... 162. Total ... 94.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
" " Diarrhœa (under 1 year of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
" " " (over 1 and under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

* As calculated from the records of this Department, the Birth-rate was 24.0 per 1,000, and the Death-rate 12.0 per 1,000.

Section 3.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE I.—NOTIFICATIONS, ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL AND DEATHS.

Disease,							Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital.	Deaths
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	217	26
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	570	8
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	91*	...	184*
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	4
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Polio-myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cerebro spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...

* Only such cases of pneumonia as fall into the category "Acute Primary" and "Influenzal" are notifiable. In the last column, deaths from all forms of the disease are included.

TABLE II.—The age-distribution of the cases and deaths from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever and the fatality in each age group.

Ages					No. of Cases Notified	No. of Deaths	Fatality per cent.
DIPHTHERIA :—							
0—1 year	...	...	...	...	3	1	33·3
1—5 years	...	...	...	...	70	9	12·8
5—15 "	...	...	...	...	191	16	8·3
15—25 "	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
25—65 "	...	...	...	...	23	...	...
All ages	...	...	...	...	317	26	8·2
SCARLET FEVER :—							
0—1 year	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
1—5 years	...	...	...	...	134	3	2·2
5—15 "	...	...	...	...	448	4	0·8
15—25 "	...	...	...	...	63	...	...
25—65 "	...	...	...	...	34	1	2·9
All ages	...	...	...	...	683	8	1·1

The zymotic death-rate, *i.e.*, the death-rate from the seven principal infectious diseases, *viz.*, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, enteric fever and diarrhœa, was 0·92 per 1,000 persons living. This rate is slightly above the rate for 1920 (0·81), the increase being almost entirely due to mortality from diarrhœa; but below the average for the ten years 1911–1920 (1·27).

DIPHTHERIA.—The mortality from diphtheria is still heavy, especially in the first five years of life. Children who are treated within the first two or three days of illness seldom succumb,

and it is unfortunate that many parents still neglect to obtain medical advice at an early stage of the disease. In order to facilitate early treatment, antitoxin is provided by the Department free of charge to practitioners for use in connection with patients who cannot afford to pay for it.

SCARLET FEVER.—The epidemic of scarlet fever, which prevailed in 1919 and 1920, abated in 1921, only 683 cases occurring as compared with 2,166 in 1919 and 1,351 in 1920.

ENTERIC FEVER.—A slight increase of enteric fever occurred under circumstances which were dealt with in the monthly report for August, 1921, of which the following is an extract :

“During the period, 22nd June—5th August, 1921, 11 cases of typhoid fever were notified, 5 were males and 6 females ; two of these terminated fatally. Three of the notified cases were children under 7 years of age. In young children, typhoid fever is usually very mild in character with indefinite symptoms. The blood examination in the Public Health Laboratory gave negative results in one of these cases, and indicated para-typhoid in the other two. Six of the cases were adults between the ages of 15 and 25 years ; one of these must have been a very mild case, as the patient, a man aged 25 years, was never confined to bed during his illness, but walked about out of doors as usual, visiting the “ Empire ” at times. In two of these cases, the Laboratory results indicated para-typhoid, in the other cases no blood examination was made. The other two cases notified were females, aged respectively 29 and 40 years.

Of the fatal cases, one was a male aged 18 years and the other a female 16 years. In the case of one child, 3½ years of age, the illness commenced immediately after returning from a visit to Exeter, and the child was not infected in Cardiff.

The cases were scattered in different parts of the town, and the illness could not be attributed to any common cause. The nature of the illness in some cases pointed rather to food poisoning than typhoid fever.”

POLIOMYELITIS.—There is evidence that a small epidemic of this disease, commonly known as Infantile Paralysis, occurred in the summer months. Only three cases were notified to the Department, but Major S. Alwyn Smith informs me that, out of about 30 cases coming under this observation from various districts in South Wales, approximately 12 came from addresses in Cardiff. They were mostly of a fairly mild type, involvement of the upper arm or upper leg predominating, and they responded well to treatment. As the epidemiological factors controlling the spread of this disease are still obscure, it is important that their investigation should be made possible by the notification of every case which may occur.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—The following is a record of the cases coming to the knowledge of the Department during the year :—

Notifications received	...	...	...	...	...	69
Duplicate Notifications	...	...	...	...	...	7
Actual number of cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	62
TREATMENT—						
By Private Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	37
“ “ “ assisted by District Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	16
As Hospital Out-patients, with home supervision by District Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	9
RESULTS OF TREATMENT—						
Vision unimpaired	...	...	...	...	...	54
Vision impaired	...	...	...	...	...	4*
Total Blindness	...	...	...	...	...	0
Died	...	...	...	...	...	2
Left District	...	...	...	...	...	2

* In one case, total blindness in one eye (left) occurred.

The continued occurrence of this disease is a matter for concern. The more serious cases are infected at birth by mothers suffering from gonorrhœa. Fortunately, many of the 62 cases notified during the year were not of this type, and the milder cases seldom cause impairment of vision, but it is unsatisfactory to have to record even four instances in which vision was impaired

by a disease which is eminently preventable. Treatment of women at Venereal Disease Clinics has not so far had any influence on the prevalence of ophthalmia neonatorum, and it is clear that greater prospect of success may be anticipated from measures directly aimed at preventing the infection of infants. The responsibility rests with those in attendance at childbirth, and it is hoped that the free supply of antiseptic lotion to midwives, now authorized by the Committee, will reduce the incidence of the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The number of cases notified and the deaths from tuberculosis during the year are shown in the following table :—

				Cases Notified	Deaths
(a) Pulmonary	Male ...	...	...	165	135
	Female ...	...	...	139	110
	Total ...	...	...	304	245
(b) Non-pulmonary	Male ...	...	...	22	27
	Female ...	...	...	32	32
	Total ...	...	...	54	59

The deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year amounted to 304, including 245 from pulmonary tuberculosis or phthisis. The mortality from phthisis was equal to an annual death-rate of 1·20 per 1,000, as compared with 1·35, the average rate in the ten years 1911–20. The 304 deaths from tuberculosis during the year include 25 in Glan Ely Hospital, 6 in Beechwood House Hospital, 2 in Sanatoria, 45 in the Cardiff Union Infirmary, 10 in King Edward VII's Hospital, 3 in the Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital, and 13 in other institutions; the remaining 200 dying in their own homes.

It is important to note that 89 of the 304 patients who died (29·2 per cent.) were previously unknown to the Department. Of the 245 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 51 (20·8 per cent.) were unnotified, while the very large proportion of 38 out of a total of 59 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis (65·4 per cent.) were unnotified. There is evidence, however, that failure to notify is becoming less frequent, the attention of practitioners having been directed to the matter in a circular letter issued early in 1922.

While yearly returns of cases and deaths are of value for estimating the increase or decrease of tuberculosis in a community, they give little indication of the magnitude of the problem constituted by a disease which is protracted in character. For instance, if the average duration of life of a case of pulmonary tuberculosis be assumed to be three years, 300 notifications per annum (roughly the yearly number in Cardiff) represent an existing population suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis amounting to 900. In order, therefore, to arrive at more accurate information as to the state of tuberculosis in Cardiff, a survey was made of the known cases at the end of 1921, which is summarised in the following Tables :—

TABLE III.—PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, CASES ON THE REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1921.

WARD.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Grand Total
	Under 5 years.	5–15 years	Over 15 years	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5–15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.	Total	
Central ...	—	3	23	26	—	1	30	31	57
South ...	—	—	27	27	1	—	13	14	41
Cathays ...	—	1	77	78	—	3	36	39	117
Adamsdown ...	—	3	29	32	—	3	23	26	58
Riverside ...	—	1	45	46	—	2	11	13	59
Canton ...	—	3	67	70	—	2	49	51	121
Grangetown ...	—	3	68	71	—	2	38	40	111
Roath ...	—	2	44	46	—	1	41	42	88
Park ...	—	1	57	58	—	2	38	40	98
Splott ...	—	6	44	50	1	4	43	48	98
Totals ...	—	23	481	504	2	20	322	344	848

TABLE IV.—OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS, CASES ON THE REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1921.

WARD.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Grand Total
	Under 5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.	Total	
Central ...	1	6	2	9	—	6	8	14	23
South ...	—	7	5	12	1	2	1	4	16
Cathays ...	—	4	12	16	—	9	16	25	41
Adamsdown ...	—	2	5	7	—	5	12	17	24
Riverside ...	—	—	3	3	—	6	6	12	15
Canton ...	2	7	20	29	—	12	15	27	56
Grangetown ...	1	13	15	29	—	8	11	19	48
Roath ...	—	6	13	19	—	5	9	14	33
Park ...	—	8	12	20	1	5	18	24	44
Splott ...	—	13	7	20	1	8	13	22	42
Totals ...	4	66	94	164	3	66	109	178	342

Care was taken to purge the records as far as possible of any patients who had been notified, but found not to be suffering from tuberculosis, Dr. Gilchrist readily supplying the necessary clinical information. Although it is probable that a certain number of cases in whom the diagnosis is doubtful remain on the books, the deficiency of notifications already mentioned makes it certain that these figures understate the actual number of cases in Cardiff.

Certain points of interest arise out of these records. First of all, the great preponderance of male cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is interesting. This is probably to some extent the result of an artificial selection of the male population, through the activities of the Pension Medical Boards during recent years, although it may also be partly due to the accumulation in a large seaport town of tuberculous seafaring men domiciled elsewhere. Generally, it may be said that the male population has been more frequently subjected to medical examination than females are, and that the difference in the figures for the sexes partly arises from failure to discover female cases. This view is supported by the fact that 45 % of all the deaths occur among females, whereas their sex furnishes only 40 % of the known cases.

The outstanding fact, however, is that there are at any one time in Cardiff about 1,200 cases of tuberculosis, the great majority of whom are constantly or intermittently sources of infection to others. About 100 of them are in institutions; the rest are at home. Some of the 1,100 home cases are under observation by the health visitors as shewn by the following Table.

TABLE V.—CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) UNDER OBSERVATION BY VISITING STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1921.

Municipal Wards.					Males	Females	Totals
Central	...	...	...	...	18	12	30
South	...	...	...	...	13	4	17
Cathays	...	...	...	...	17	24	41
Adamsdown	...	...	...	...	10	15	25
Riverside	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
Canton	...	...	...	...	29	17	46
Grangetown	...	...	...	...	25	31	56
Roath	...	...	...	...	23	21	44
Park	...	...	...	...	21	31	52
Splott	...	...	...	...	26	19	45
Totals ...					190	181	371

Domiciliary supervision is of great importance. At present it is imperfect even where it is exercised, but the number of patients under supervision and the frequency of observation cannot be increased with the present staff. Part of the time of three health visitors is devoted to this work, equivalent to the whole time of one visitor, and no clerical assistance is provided. To carry out the work adequately, three health visitors and one clerk would be required. An obstacle to the provision of adequate staff lies in the fact that, whereas the work of such officials in England and Scotland is an integral part of the Tuberculosis Scheme and ranks for grant, no grant is available in Wales for work done through any other agency than the Welsh National Memorial Association. For this and other reasons, the Council has resolved that the whole of the out-patient Tuberculosis Service should be unified and brought directly under the Health Committee, and the Medical Officer of Health. Representatives have been appointed to interview the Ministry of Health on the subject, jointly with representatives of Newport Town Council, who have passed a similar resolution.

Another aspect of the problem of tuberculosis illustrated by these tables is the existence of a number of children suffering from tuberculosis, for whose treatment and education no adequate provision has been made. Altogether there were in Cardiff, at 31st December, 1921, 184 cases of tuberculosis under 15 years of age, of whom 45 were of the pulmonary type, and 139 non-pulmonary. While the Welsh National Memorial Association is providing increased and improved accommodation for children and adolescents, protection of children against the disease is the province of the Local Authority. In the Report for 1921 on the Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children, it was mentioned that roughly 250 children attending school would benefit from open-air treatment. Apart, however, from the provision of an open-air school for children suffering from chronic debility and kindred conditions, the development of frank tuberculosis might be prevented in many cases by comparatively short periods of residence in a suitable institution. Voluntary effort has failed to provide adequate convalescent or "fresh air" accommodation for Cardiff, and it might well be considered whether the new Small-Pox Hospital which is to be built could be used, in the absence of small-pox, for this purpose.

More directly bearing on the prevention of tuberculosis in childhood is the provision of a milk supply free from tubercle bacilli. The following is a record of the number of milk-supplies examined for tubercle bacilli since this work was commenced under the Cardiff Corporation Act, 1909.

TABLE VI.—MILK-SUPPLIES EXAMINED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

			No. of Samples	No. containing Tubercle Bacilli.
1911	...	...	9	—
1912	...	...	45	5
1913	...	...	42	1
1914	...	...	39	—
1915	...	...	45	—
1916	...	...	41	1
1917	...	...	32	—
1918	...	...	19	1
1919	...	...	13	—
1920	...	...	14	1
1921	...	...	27	2
Totals			346	11

These figures illustrate two important points. In the first place they show that 3·4 per cent. of the milks sampled at random contain tubercle bacilli (5·4 per cent. of those sampled in the last four years). Further, it is evident that the number of supplies which can be examined with the organisation at our disposal is so small as to be of very limited value as a means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis by milk; for, of about 350 supplies from various sources an average of 30 only can be examined each year.

Arising out of a particular instance of tubercle bacilli in a milk supply, a Report on the "Conveyance of Disease by Milk" was laid before the Health Committee and referred to the Parliamentary Committee for any action which they might think advisable in connection with the proposed further postponement of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. All Local

Authorities who are members of the Municipal Corporations Association were circularised and, at a subsequent meeting of the Association, the Lord Mayor moved a resolution in the following terms :

“ That, having regard to the importance to the community of a pure milk supply, this Association urge on H.M. Government that the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, be allowed to come into force at the earliest possible date.”

The resolution was carried and conveyed to the Minister of Health. Evidently, however, the Government does not intend to enforce this Act in the meantime, a much weaker Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Bill being at present under consideration in Parliament. The prospect, therefore, of improvement in the state of milk in relation to tuberculosis must be regarded as unsatisfactory.

Section 4.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of these diseases on the child community is, of course, unknown and the number of deaths attributed to them is the only measure of their occurrence. As shown in Section II. of the Report, Measles accounted for only one death, giving a death rate of $\cdot 004$ per 1,000 of the population, while eleven deaths were registered from whooping-cough being at the rate of $\cdot 05$ per thousand. These are low rates, but they reflected rather the periodicity of the diseases than any success of the methods at present employed in dealing with them. No death was recorded from the other non-notifiable infectious diseases of childhood save diarrhoea and enteritis, the more serious forms of which may be classed as infectious.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.—The hot, dry summer of 1921 was inevitably accompanied by an increase in the deaths from diarrhoeal diseases, and the mortality from this cause, 0·68 per 1,000 of the population, was somewhat heavier than in any year since 1913. Throughout the year, 138 deaths at all ages were recorded of which 99 occurred in the third quarter. That the mortality was moderate, when the very abnormal conditions which prevailed are taken into consideration, must be regarded as satisfactory evidence of the beneficial effect of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. Knowledge of the advantages of breast-feeding of babies, and of the precautions to be taken when artificial feeding is necessary, is being spread through the Child Welfare Consultations and by the home visits of the health visitors. The prevention of infantile diarrhoea depends largely on such knowledge.

The prevalence of infantile diarrhoea is reflected also in the infant mortality (94 per 1,000 births) which was ten points higher than in 1920, although the mortality from measles and whooping cough was exceptionally low. This rate, however, is lower than any recorded up to and including 1918, and is as low as the rate for 1919.

ANTHRAX.—The following extract from the Monthly Report for April, 1922, relates to a case of anthrax which occurred at the end of 1921 :—

“ A case of anthrax in man has occurred under somewhat unusual circumstances. The patient, a haulier employed by a wholesale fruit merchant, was admitted to King Edward VII's Hospital on 1st January. He was found to be affected with an anthrax pustule involving the left side of the neck, which was excised by Mr. Martin, Honorary Surgeon to the Hospital, and the patient is now recovered.

The interest of the case lies in the fact that, although the disease infected the neck, where infection is usually contracted from shaving brushes, no source of this kind could be traced. The pustule occurred at the site of an abrasion of the neck caused by an orange box, which he was carrying on his shoulder. It is to be noted that many orange-boxes are bound with strips of raw hide, which afford a likely harbouring ground for the germs of anthrax.

It was impossible to trace the actual boxes handled by this man, but strips of hide from boxes belonging to the same consignment were collected and submitted to the Bacteriologist at the Cardiff and County Laboratory. These were not found to contain anthrax bacilli or spores. Since then, several samples of hide taken from orange-boxes arriving at the Port have been examined by Dr. Parry Morgan, with negative results. The Bacteriologist of Glasgow Public Health Department, however, has, at my suggestion, been examining portions of hide from orange-boxes arriving at the Port of Glasgow, and on the 13th inst., he informed me that the anthrax bacillus had been found.

I am informed by Dr. Legge, H.M. Senior Inspector of Factories, to whom the case was reported, that three or four cases of anthrax occurred at London Docks and elsewhere several years ago in which the disease was attributed to the same cause.”

As the result of representations made by Dr. Chalmers, Medical Officer of Health of Glasgow, and by this Department, steps have been taken by the Spanish Government to stop the use of this method of binding orange-boxes. It may be added that the absence of compulsory notification of this disease to the Health Department is anomalous.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—The following is a summary of the returns of work done during the year under the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916 :—

KING EDWARD VII. HOSPITAL.

1. Total number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient clinic, and suffering from :—

(a) Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	404
(b) Soft Chanere	...	...	...	...	...	35
(c) Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	462
(d) Syphilis and Soft Chanere	...	...	...	...	...	8
(e) Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	64
(f) Gonorrhœa and Soft Chanere	...	...	...	...	...	10
(g) Syphilis, Soft Chanere and Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	0
(h) Conditions other than Venereal	...	...	...	...	...	165
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,148</u>

2. Total attendances of all patients during the year at the Out-patient Clinic 14,666

3. Aggregate number of " In-patient Days " of treatment during the year ... 441

ROYAL HAMADRYAD SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

1. Total number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic and suffering from :—

(a) Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	313
(b) Soft Chanere	...	...	...	...	...	73
(c) Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	194
(d) Syphilis and Soft Chanere	...	...	...	...	...	54
(e) Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	144
(f) Gonorrhœa and Soft Chanere	...	...	...	...	...	42
(g) Syphilis, Soft Chanere and Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	15
(h) Conditions other than Venereal	...	...	...	...	...	33
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>868</u>

2. Total attendances of all patients during the year at the Out-patient Clinic 12,242

3. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment during the year ... 3,352

Negotiations continued during the year with the Managers of the King Edward Hospital and the Welsh Board of Health for transference of the Clinic there to improved premises at the rear of 10, Glossop Terrace. These are now nearing completion, and it is hoped that the premises may soon be ready for occupation.

Section 5.

SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.—Apart from the employment of private nurses by contract, nursing for the sick poor is provided by Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses. The staff of the Local Authority does not undertake home nursing beyond the attention to minor ailments, skin diseases, etc. given by the School Nurses. Where necessary, cases are referred to the Institute by the School Medical and Child Welfare Departments, the Education and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committees granting £30 and £100 respectively to the funds of the Institute for this purpose. The nursing of measles and whooping-cough is included in the service rendered by the Institute in return for these contributions.

MIDWIVES.—No midwives are employed or subsidised by the Local Authority, but, for a number of years, the Education Authority has granted free theoretical instruction yearly for twelve prospective midwives by means of lectures delivered in the University College. This scheme will in future be administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and arrangements are being made to extend it to practical instruction, at least for an experimental period.

The number of midwives practising in Cardiff at the end of the year was 111. These may be classified as follows, according to qualifications :—

Bona Fide	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Certificate of London Obstetrical Society	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Certificates of Central Midwives' Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Total							111

and, according to type of practice :—

Midwives attached to Public Institutions	16		
Midwives conducting Private Maternity Homes	8			
Midwives dealing with less than five cases per annum	...	30				
Other midwives	57	
Total				111

If the number of midwives actively practising, apart from those operating on a large scale or attached to institutions (57), be put against the average number of births attended by such midwives (3,500), the number of births attended per midwife may be estimated at 60 per annum. This number, at 30/- per case represents an average income of £90 per annum. It would appear therefore, that Cardiff has already as many midwives as it can maintain, even if the fact that some of them practise also beyond the boundaries of the City is taken into account.

In order to assist mothers confined at home without adequate domestic help and without means of obtaining it, " Home Helps " are provided at the cost of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. The fees are recovered from the patients if possible. The whole time of one of the home helps is retained for this work, a maintenance fee being paid when she is disengaged (which practically never occurs). Others are supplied when required from a list of women known to and approved by the Department.

TABLE VII.—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

SERVICE	DISTRICTS SERVED	SITUATION	ACCOMMODATION	OWNER OF PREMISES
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—Consultations.	Central and Cathays ...	City Hall* ...	4 rooms (also used by School Medical Department)	Cardiff Corporation
	Splott and Roath ...	St. Saviour's Schools ...	3 rooms ...	St. Saviour's Parish Church
	Grangetown and Docks ...	Y.M.C.A. Hall ...	2 rooms ...	Y.M.C.A.
	Canton and Riverside ...	Hope Chapel Schoolroom ...	2 rooms ...	Trustees, Hope Baptist Chapel
	Adamsdown and Roath ...	10, Glossop Terrace* ...	3 rooms (also used for School Dental Clinic)	King Edward VII's Hospital
SCHOOL CLINICS.	Whole City ...	City Hall ...	4 rooms (also used for Maternity & Child Welfare)	Cardiff Corporation
	Whole City ...	10, Glossop Terrace ...	3 rooms (also used for Maternity & Child Welfare)	King Edward VII's Hospital
VENEREAL DISEASES.	Whole City ...	King Edward VII's Hospital	Hospital Out-patient Department	Do.
	Port of Cardiff...	Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital		

* Antenatal Clinics also held.

TABLE VIII.—HOSPITALS.

SERVICE	NAME	SITUATION	ACCOMMODATION	FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH CORPORATION
MATERNITY.	King Edward VII's Hospital ; Maternity Hospital	Glossop Terrace	31 beds ...	Cost defrayed of emergency cases and of patients recommended by C.W. Officers
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	Cardiff Sanatorium ...	Canton ...	160 beds	---
SMALL-POX.	Cardiff Small-pox Hospital	Canton ...	40 beds ...	---

Sanction from the Ministry has now been obtained to borrow for the purpose of extending the administrative accommodation at the Fever Hospital. This sanction, however, carries an

obligation to build a new Small-pox Hospital within three years, the Ministry being of opinion that the present Small-pox Hospital is in dangerous proximity to the Fever Hospital.

The City suffers from a lack of hospital and convalescent accommodation for children. The question of institutions for convalescent and mildly ailing children has been mentioned in the Section III. under Tuberculosis, but the deficiency extends also to the type of provision required for the acute diseases of infancy and childhood. If the financial stringency of the Voluntary Hospitals can be overcome, the attention of the Local Voluntary Hospitals Committee might well be devoted to the need for a Children's Hospital.

HOMELESS CHILDREN.—Under the auspices of the Church of England Waifs and Strays' Society, the Edward Nicholl Home, Penylan, is now nearing completion. The present temporary institution at Llandaff provides for 20 children, and 25 increasing to 65 will be accommodated in the new Home.

Section 6.

LABORATORY WORK.

CARDIFF AND COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.—The following statement shows the work carried out for Cardiff during the year 1921.

Mixed Milks from Cardiff examined for Tubercle Bacilli :—

Number examined	...	...	...	...	...	30*
Positive	...	...	...	...	...	2
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	28
Percentage of positive results	...	...	...	...	...	6.6

Although the samples were all from milk supplies serving the City, the original sources of the milk were, in most cases, outside Cardiff.

Bacteriological Examinations :—

Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	203
Suspected Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	572
Suspected Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	48
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	...	...	652
Urines for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	...	...	12
Rodents for Plague	...	...	...	...	...	217
Diseased Meat	...	...	...	...	...	8
Gonococci	...	...	...	...	...	137
Cerebro-spinal Fluids	...	...	...	...	...	6
Meningococci (Swabs)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milks for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	...	...	30
Milks for Other Organisms	...	...	...	...	...	78
Wasserman Re-actions	...	...	...	...	1,106	
Other Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	3
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	3
Spirochæta Pallida	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fæces for Organisms	...	...	...	...	...	10

Chemical Examinations :—

Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	66
Milk and Milk Products	...	...	...	...	...	74
Urine Analyses	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	2

Total 3,264

* This number includes re-examinations of supplies previously found to contain Tubercle Bacilli and dealt with under the Cardiff Corporation Act, 1909. It therefore differs from the number stated in Section III., Table VI.

The specimens for suspected Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Tuberculosis submitted for examination from Cardiff, together with the results of such examinations, are shown below :—

TABLE IX.

Nature of Examination.			Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total.	Percentage of Positive Results.
Suspected	Diphtheria	...	149	423	572	26.0
"	Typhoid Fever	...	15	33	48	31.2
"	Tuberculosis	...	206	446	652	31.5

Section 7.

ACTS, BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS.

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE CITY OF CARDIFF.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. Adopted 19th February, 1891, coming into force on 1st May, 1891.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, *Parts II. & III.*—Adopted 5th March, 1891, coming into force on 1st May, 1891.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.—Certain Sections adopted 26th January, 1909, coming into force on the 16th day of March, 1909.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE CITY OF CARDIFF.

Bye-laws re Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, dated 6th July, 1881.

Bye-laws re Cleansing of Earth-closets, Privies, Ashpits and Cesspools, dated 6th July, 1881.

Bye-laws for Prevention of Nuisances arising from Snow, Filth, Dust, Ashes and Rubbish, and for the Prevention of the Keeping of Animals on any Premises so as to be Injurious to Health, dated 6th July, 1881.

Bye-laws as to Slaughter-houses, dated 10th September, 1888.

Bye-laws as to Common Lodging Houses, dated 13th March, 1891.

Bye-laws for the Regulation of Offensive Trades. Blood boiler, blood drier, bone boiler, fat melter, fellmonger, glue maker, gut scraper, leather dresser, size maker, soapboiler, tallow-melter, tanner, tripe boiler, dated 12th July, 1893.

Bye-laws as to Seamen's Lodging Houses, dated 13th April, 1896.

Building Bye-laws, dated 21st March, 1900.

Bye-laws for the Good Rule and Government of the City of Cardiff, dated the 26th September, 1904

Bye-laws as to Management of Mortuary, dated 7th February, 1905.

Bye-laws as to Refuse and Night Soil. For regulating the hours during which and the mode and nature of the conveyance in which any refuse, night soil, or offensive or noxious substance, matter or liquid, may be removed from any place in or be carried in, through or out of the City, dated 11th December, 1907.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations, dated 10th February, 1908.

Section 8.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The general sanitary inspection of the district, inspection of factories, and workshops, inspection of shops under the Shops Acts, inspection of seamen's and common lodging houses, the inspection of meat and other food in shops and stores, and the taking of samples for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, were carried out during the year 1921 by Mr. S. Evans, Chief Inspector of Nuisances, with the assistance of 13 Assistant Inspectors.

The following statement, in addition to other tables in this report, shows the nature and extent of the work performed by the Chief Inspector and his Assistants.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES, &c., DURING THE YEAR 1921 :—

Complaints of Nuisances received	...	...	...	...	1,478
Number of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	2,456
Re-inspections of houses	...	...	...	...	13,933
Drains tested with smoke	...	...	...	...	91
" " chemicals	...	...	...	...	2,765
Notices served :—					
Informal	...	...	...	...	2,016
Statutory	...	...	...	...	199
Notices complied with :—					
Informal	...	...	...	...	1,802
Statutory	...	...	...	...	155
Towns improvement Clauses Act, 1847 :—					
Notices <i>re</i> defective shutters served	...	...	...	...	218
" " " complied with	...	...	...	...	196

In connection with the sanitary inspection of dwelling-houses, 7,511 sanitary defects were remedied, details of which are given below :—

Drains unchoked and repaired	...	...	...	...	556
Soil pipes, ventilation shafts and fresh air inlets repaired	...	...	...	...	26
New W.C. pans provided	...	...	...	...	126
New syphon traps provided	...	...	...	...	7
New gully traps provided	...	...	...	...	25
W.Cs. repaired...	...	...	...	...	29
W.C's cleansed...	...	...	...	...	100
Flushing apparatus provided	...	...	...	...	8
" " repaired	...	...	...	...	77
Trough outlets and waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	125
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	1,075
Shutters repaired	...	...	...	...	948
Down-pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	131
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	90
Inside plastering repaired	...	...	...	...	484
Outside " " "	...	...	...	...	157
Areas repaired	...	...	...	...	24
Yard surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	429
Yards, etc., cleansed	...	...	...	...	347
Outhouses cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	79
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	68
Manure receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	—
" " repaired	...	...	...	...	—
Inside Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	185
Doors repaired...	...	...	...	...	176
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	460

Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	697
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	182
Houses, bedding, etc., cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	204
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	13
Water supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	65
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	490

Particulars as to the inspection of premises periodically inspected during the year 1921 are herewith given :—

OFFENSIVE TRADES :—

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	52
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	132
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	2
Notice complied with	...	...	...	...	...	2

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS :—

Milkshops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	391
Cowsheds on Register	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inspection of Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	995
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	26
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	26
Inspection of Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	58
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	5
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	6

SHOPS, STORES, &C. :—

Inspections of butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	951
„ provision shops	...	...	...	...	...	189
„ markets	...	...	...	...	...	403
„ wholesale stores	...	...	...	...	...	53
„ fish and fruit shops	...	...	...	...	...	190
„ storage premises	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ street stalls	...	...	...	...	...	29
Other Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	263
Butter Factories and Wholesale Dealers in Margarine...	...	...	...	...	...	73

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS :—

Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	496
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	69
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	82
Theatres, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	140
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	11
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fried-fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	291
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	29
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ice-cream Shops	...	...	...	...	...	357
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	13
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	11
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	188
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	3
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	110
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	26
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	11
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	12
Inspections of Urinals	...	...	...	...	...	349

Visits to Owners <i>re</i> Notices	...	...	...	...	...	717
Other visits	...	...	...	...	...	3,027

COMMON LODGING HOUSES :—

Common Lodging Houses on Register	...	...	...	...	15
Day Inspections	...	...	...	...	1,380
Night Inspections	...	...	...	...	62
Notices served	...	...	...	...	62
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	63

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES :—

Seamen's Lodging Houses on Register	...	...	...	...	139
Licences granted	...	...	...	...	166
Licences relinquished	...	...	...	...	27
Day Inspections	...	...	...	...	4,085
Night Inspections	...	...	...	...	267
Notices served under Byelaws	...	...	...	...	290
Notices under Byelaws complied with	...	...	...	...	280
Notices served under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	90
Notices under Public Health Acts complied with	...	...	...	...	80
Persons cautioned for lodging seamen without being licensed	...	...	...	...	23

INSPECTION OF PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED :—

Inspection of Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	951
„ Fried-fish Shops	...	...	...	...	291
„ Ice-cream Shops	...	...	...	...	357
„ Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	162

CLOSETS ON THE CONSERVANCY SYSTEM.

During 1921 two earth closets were converted to the water carriage system. Closets remaining on the conservancy system at 1st January, 1922, were as follows:—

Earth Closets	...	...	...	...	6
Privies	...	...	...	...	9
Total	...	...	...	...	15

FOOD INSPECTION. —The inspection of meat at the two Public Abattoirs has been carried out satisfactorily during the year under the supervision of Mr. P. J. Mullane, M.R.C.V.S., the Chief Meat Inspector. Inspection of food in Shops and Markets and sampling under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations are carried out by Inspectors under the Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

In connection with meat inspection, the facilities provided at the Public Health Laboratory are utilized for the purpose of diagnosis.

In the following tabular statements particulars are given with reference to diseased or unsound food dealt with during the past year.

TABLE X.

Animals slaughtered at the Municipal Slaughter-houses during the year 1921 :—

	Roath Abattoir.	Canton Abattoir.	Totals.
Cattle	9,107	809	9,916
Sheep and Lambs	43,762	4,491	48,253
Calves	11,137	519	11,656
Pigs	23,829	2,491	26,320
Totals	87,835	8,310	96,145

TABLE XI.

Unsound carcasses of meat surrendered at Abattoirs and destroyed by arrangement with the owners :—

Place	Carcases of				Totals
	Beef	Mutton and Lamb.	Veal	Pork	
Roath Abattoir	86	116	23	61	286
Canton Abattoir	5	9	...	15	29
Totals	91	125	23	76	315

TABLE XII.—Causes of destruction of Carcasses.

Cause.	Beef	Mutton and Lamb	Veal	Pork	Totals
Carcinoma ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Anæmia ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Congestion ... ..	...	...	...	3	3
Decomposition ... ..	...	9	1	...	10
Dropsy	2	53	2	2	59
Dropsy and Emaciation	4	31	...	...	35
Emaciation	2	7	1	...	10
Found Dead... ..	1	10	...	7	18
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	3	3
Jaundice ... ..	...	1	1	4	6
Johnés' Disease	4	...	...	...	4
Moribund	1	5	...	1	7
Pneumonia (Septic) ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
Pyæmia	1	1	...	2	4
Prematurity ... ..	...	...	9	...	9
Rheumatism ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Metritis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Septic Pleurisy ... ..	...	1	1	...	2
Neoplasms	1	...	...	...	1
Congestion and Pyrelia ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Tuberculosis	73	...	7	49	129
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Peritonitis	1	...	...	...	1
Distomatosis ... ..	...	2	...	...	2
Mortification	1	...	...	...	1
Pleurisy ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Septicæmia ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Urticaria ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Parturition Fever ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Total	91	125	23	76	315

Approximate weight of diseased or unsound food surrendered at shops and stores and destroyed or otherwise dealt with by arrangement with the owners :—

						tons	cwt.	lbs.
Beef ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	22
Veal, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	74
Mutton and Lamb, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	105
Pork, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	73
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	66
Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	77
Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2
Fruit ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	105
Bacon and Ham	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	36
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	78
Offal ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	36
Total ...						8	18	2

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—Samples submitted for analysis during the year 1921, to the Public Analyst, Mr. Thomas Hughes, F.I.C. :—

TABLE XIII.

Description	Number Analysed	Genuine	Adulterated
Arrowroot ...	6	6	...
Butter ...	84	75	9
„ (Informal) ...	1	1	...
Beer ...	6	6	...
Coffee ...	30	22	8
Golden Syrup (Informal) ...	6	6	...
Lard (Informal) ...	6	6	...
Milk ...	637	605	32
„ (Skimmed) ...	4	4	...
Margarine ...	18	18	...
„ (Informal) ...	6	6	...
Pepper ...	6	6	...
Raw Cream ...	5	3	2
„ „ (Informal) ...	35	26	9
Totals ...	850	790	60

TABLE XIV.

Samples of milk analysed and proportion adulterated :—

	Samples Analysed	SAMPLES ADULTERATED					
		Num- ber	Per- centage	Added Water	Defic- ient Fat	Defic- ient Fat and Boric Acid	Preserv- atives
WHOLESALE—							
Taken at Railway Stations ...	96	6	6.2	2	4	...	...
RETAIL—							
Taken in shops, from carts, etc. ...	545	26	4.7	5	14	2	5
Totals ...	641	32	4.99	7	18	2	5

TABLE XV.

EXAMINATION FOR PRESERVATIVES.

MILK and CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

				Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative	Number in which a preservative was reported to be present
Milk	...	...	...	641 *	8
Cream	...	...	...	40	8

* Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and included in Table XIV.

TABLE XVI.—SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings taken under	No.	Fined	Cau- tioned	To pay Costs only	Dis- missed	With- drawn	Amount of Fines.
Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts ...	51	14	2	26	9	...	£105 15s. 0d. includ- ing costs.
Shop Hours Acts	26	10	8	8	...	...	£5 9s. 0d. including costs.
Public Health Acts, 1875, Secs. 79 and 95	6	...	...	...	...	6	
Do. do. Sec. 116	3	...	...	...	...	...	Condemnation Orders.
Merchant Shipping Act	4	3	1	...	...	...	£8
Totals	90	27	11	34	9	6	£119 4s. 0d.

DISINFECTION.—Infected premises are disinfected either by fumigation with sulphur dioxide or formaldehyde, or by means of a spray of formalin. Articles of clothing and bedding are removed from the house in which the infectious disease occurred to the Disinfecting Station, and submitted to disinfection by saturated steam in a Washington Lyon's high pressure steam disinfecting apparatus.

During the year the routine disinfection comprised the following :—

Houses disinfected	1,237
Articles of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected	9,625
“ “ “ “ destroyed	86
Baths for Scabies, Pediculosis, etc.	576

The number of bodies removed to the Mortuary during the year was 64 (49 males and 15 females). The number of post-mortem examinations performed was 27.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.—Under Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the Medical Officer of Health is required in his annual report to deal specifically with the administration of the Act (so far as the matters under the charge of the Sanitary Authority are concerned), and to send a copy of this report to the Secretary of State.

TABLE XVII.—con.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the Year.								Number.
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518
Total number of Workshops on Register								1,227

5. OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (Sec. 133)	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory Act :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	34
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	28
Other (Notices of Occupation of Workshops received from H.M. Inspector)	46
Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year	1

TABLE XVIII.

Factories and workshops on the registers at the end of the year 1921, the number of inspections made, and the number of notices served during the year :—

	Number on Registers	Number of Inspections	Number of Notices served.
WORKSHOPS :—			
Bakers	138	524	45
Bootmakers	130	73	11
Dressmakers and Milliners	154	52	3
Laundries	40	79	12
Tailors	140	146	28
Miscellaneous	485	436	50
DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS :—			
Bootmakers	55	...	...
Dressmakers and Milliners	35	1	...
Laundries	3	...	...
Tailors	14	...	...
Miscellaneous	33	1	...
WORKPLACES :—			
Miscellaneous	366	308	42
OUTWORKERS' PREMISES :—			
Tailors	199	37	9
Miscellaneous	15	1	...
FACTORIES :—			
Bakers	24	132	10
Bootmakers	19	11	3
Laundries	12	12	3
Miscellaneous	441	487	37
Totals	2,303	2,300	253

TABLE XIX

NUISANCES IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, &c., DURING THE YEAR 1921

NUISANCES.	Bakehouses		Bootmakers' Premises		Dressmakers' and Milliners' Premises.		Laundries.		Tailors' Premises.		Outworkers' Premises.		Miscellaneous.		Totals.	
	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	38	52	7	4	...	2	10	8	10	12	2	2	41	37	108	117
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	3	3	3	4	9
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary { Insufficient	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	14	16
Accom- { Unsuitable or defective	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	15	26	19	30
modation { Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3
Defective or choked drains	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	4	1	1	13	14	22	24
Defective syphon traps	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Defective gully traps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
Defective flushing apparatus	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	8	8	12	13
Defective yard surfaces	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	12	1
Offensive accumulations	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	12	12	16	18
Want of manure receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective manure receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	14	12	5	7	2	2	10	13	...	14	2	...	37	43	78	91
Totals	62	71	18	15	3	5	29	27	39	39	6	7	148	161	289	325

SHOPS ACT, 1912 and 1913.—Four of the Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances have been appointed to carry out the provisions of these Acts under the Chief Inspector. The following is a record of the work done during the year.

TABLE XX.

Closing Orders fixing the closing time of shops in operation in Cardiff, and number of inspections and infringements thereunder during the year 1921 :—

No. of Order	Trade	Area	Inspections	Infringements
2	Bootmakers	Grangetown	2	...
3	Bootsellers	Central Area	86	1
4	„	Roath, Cathays and Park	102	1
5	„	Riverside and Canton ...	61	...
6	Goldsmiths, etc.	Central Area	56	...
7	Pawnbrokers	„ „	1	...
8	Goldsmiths, Pawnbrokers, etc. ...	Whole of City, except Central	45	...
9	General and Fancy Drapers, Milliners, etc.	East of Taff Vale and Rhymney Railways ...	141	...
10	Toys or Fancy Goods	Central Area ... ..	...	...
11	Pharmacists, Chemists, and Druggists	Whole of City, except South	93	...
12	Ironmongers, Iron and Steel Sellers, etc.	Park Ward	19	...
13	Hay, Corn, Seed Merchants, etc. ...	Whole City	172	...
14	Bespoke Tailors	Central Area	62	...
15	Hairdressers	Whole City	162	...
16	Butchers	Whole City	495	4
		Totals	1,497	6

Other inspections and infringements under the Shops Act, 1912, during the year 1921 :—

Number of Shops visited	6,170
Number of observations of shops	6,039

Infringements with reference to :—

Assistants' meal times	—
Assistants' half-holiday	218
Employment of young persons	105
Seats for female shop-assistants	—
Closing of shops for weekly half-holiday	237

Most of the above infringements were in connection with notices which shop-keepers are required to affix in the interior and on the exterior of their shops.

Section 9.

HOUSING.

1.—NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES IN THE CITY.

Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	...	...	...	...	...	33,270
Number of working-class dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	23,848
Number of working-class houses erected during the year	...	...	...	...	...	59
Number of new houses erected during the year—(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	70
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme						8

2.—DWELLING HOUSES UNFIT OR NOT REASONABLY FIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	2,456
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	1,167
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation						Nil

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1,802
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.*

A.—*Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—						
(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close						Nil

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	199
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	155
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

C.—*Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909.*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders						Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made						Nil
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders						Nil

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a) Part I., or (b) Part II. of the Act of 1890.

(1) Name of Area	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Acreage	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of working-class houses in area	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

4.—Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919 ... —

5.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer ... —

The Inspector of Nuisances has been designated as the Officer under Art. I. (3) of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

* For details see Section 8, page 23.

APPENDIX I.

Report for 1921 of the Medical Superintendent of Cardiff Sanatorium.

Remaining in Hospital 1st January, 1921.				0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-55 yrs.	Totals
Remaining in Hospital 1st January, 1921 :—										
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	38	91	22	4	1	1	157
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2	17	1	...	...	1	21
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals	...	...	...	40	108	23	5	1	2	179
Admitted during the year 1921 :—										
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	107	370	63	23	5	...	568
Diphtheria	...	...	...	58	116	33	8	3	1	219
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	...	8	2	1	...	12
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	5
Totals	...	...	...	166	486	105	35	10	2	804
Totals under treatment in 1921				206	594	128	40	11	4	983
Of the above there were discharged :—										
(a) Recovered :—										
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	115	414	76	24	3	1	633
Diphtheria	...	...	...	40	109	29	6	3	2	189
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	1	...	9
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	5
Totals	...	...	...	156	523	111	34	8	4	836
(b) Died :—										
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	7
Diphtheria	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	16
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Totals	...	...	...	11	10	2	1	1	...	25
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1921 :—										
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	26	46	9	2	2	...	85
Diphtheria	...	...	...	13	15	5	2	...	...	35
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals	...	...	...	39	61	15	5	2	...	122
Totals under treatment in 1921				206	594	128	40	11	4	983

Mortality per cent. under treatment :—

Scarlet Fever	...	1 per cent.	Enteric Fever	...	16.6 per cent
Diphtheria	...	6.6 „	Other Diseases	...	Nil. „

B. W. BROAD, M.B., C.M.,

Medical Superintendent.

LOCALITIES	*Population (Civil)	† Area in Acres (excluding Inland Water)	Persons per Acre	Births		Deaths		Deaths under 1 Year		Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases		Principal Zymotic Diseases.												Phthisis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory Diseases					
				Number	Birth-rate	Number	Death-rate	Number	Deaths per 1,000 Births	Number	Death-rate	Small-pox		Measles		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Typhoid Fever		Diarrhoea		Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
												Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate								
City of Cardiff	... 202,700	5,170	39	4,872	24.0	2,452	12.6	460	94	187	0.92	...	1	0.004	8	0.03	11	0.05	26	0.12	3	0.01	138	0.68	245	1.20	59	0.29	411	2.02			
{Roath Ward Park Ward District Sub- division East Cardiff	... 20,766	750	...	476	22.9	228	10.9	42	88	19	0.91	...	...	...	1	0.04	2	0.09	3	0.14	...	...	13	0.62	15	0.72	2	0.09	36	1.73
	... 23,949	539	...	495	20.6	262	10.9	35	71	9	0.37	...	1	0.04	...	...	...	...	1	0.04	1	0.04	6	0.25	24	1.00	2	0.08	38	1.58
	... 20,594	818	...	608	29.5	253	12.2	63	103	30	1.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.09	1	0.04	27	1.31	18	0.87	8	0.38	43	2.08
East Cardiff ...	... 65,309	2,107	31	1,579	24.1	743	11.3	140	89	58	0.88	...	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	0.03	6	0.09	2	0.03	46	0.70	57	0.87	12	0.18	117	1.79		
{Central Ward South Ward District Sub- division Central Cardiff	... 11,889	457	...	264	22.2	234	19.6	44	167	15	1.26	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.08	1	0.08	...	...	13	1.09	22	1.85	4	0.33	41	3.44
	... 11,495	163	...	268	23.3	204	17.7	32	119	13	1.13	...	...	...	1	0.08	1	0.08	1	0.08	1	0.08	9	0.78	23	2.00	7	0.60	24	2.08
	... 24,748	382	...	560	22.6	278	11.2	59	105	13	0.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.08	...	...	11	0.44	24	0.96	10	0.40	40	1.60
Adamsdown Ward	14,668	172	...	389	26.5	171	11.6	28	72	17	1.15	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.34	2	0.13	...	...	10	0.68	15	1.02	4	0.27	34	2.31
Central Cardiff	... 62,800	1,174	53	1,481	23.5	887	14.1	163	110	58	0.92	...	...	...	1	0.01	7	0.11	6	0.09	1	0.01	43	0.68	84	1.33	25	0.39	139	2.21
{Riverside Ward... Canton Ward District Sub- division West Cardiff	18,432	298	...	357	19.5	233	12.6	26	73	19	1.03	...	...	...	3	0.16	1	0.05	5	0.27	...	...	10	0.54	50†	2.71	6	0.32	48	2.60
	... 27,759	448	...	688	24.7	288	10.3	51	74	33	1.18	...	...	...	1	0.03	1	0.03	7	0.25	...	...	24	0.86	28	1.00	5	0.18	45	1.62
	25,962	1,143	...	767	29.5	301	11.5	80	104	19	0.73	...	...	...	2	0.07	...	...	2	0.07	...	...	15	0.57	26	1.00	11	0.42	62	2.38
West Cardiff ...	... 72,153	1,889	38	1,812	25.1	822	11.3	157	87	71	0.98	...	...	...	6	0.08	2	0.02	14	0.19	...	...	49	0.67	104	1.44	22	0.30	155	2.14

* The civil population of the whole City is that adjusted by the Registrar-General, and the populations of the Registration Sub-districts and of the Municipal Wards those enumerated at the Census of 1921.

† Area in Statute acres (Land and Water), 6,373 acres (Census, 1911).

‡ Thirty-one deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in Riverside Ward occurred among inmates of the Union Workhouse without any home address.

